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硕 士 学 位 论 文

高校自主招生与高中教育的关系研究

Study on the relationship between independent admission  
policy in universities and high school education

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## 摘要

高校自主招生改革是高校改革的重要组成部分。尽管当前高校自主招生政策尚处于试点和探索阶段，但它发挥了重要的积极作用，打破了以高考成绩作为唯一指标的招生局限，开辟了多元化人才选拔方式，促进了高中素质教育的实施。本论文以高校自主招生与高中教育的关系为研究对象，较为系统地对高校自主招生的历史、现今高校自主招生与高中教育的关系进行梳理、调查和分析。在此基础上，力图理清高校自主招生与高中教育之间的关系，从理论上填补自主招生研究中此项研究的不足，并提出高校自主招生政策和该政策背景下高中教育的改革建议。

论文主要包括绪论和正文三章。绪论部分从选题缘由和研究意义谈起，分析研究现状，提出相关问题，对相关概念进行界定，并阐明研究思路和研究方法。第一章是历史考察。回顾、梳理和概括自清末至现今高校自主招生政策的历史脉络，并尝试对其进行阶段划分，分析现行高校自主招生政策是在怎样的高中教育背景下推行实施的。第二章是实证研究。采用李克特五点量表的形式，自编态度问卷和行为改变问卷。态度问卷设有“参与自主招生的行为倾向”、“促进高中教育改革的认知”、“增加师生负担的认知”、“影响高考复习的认知”四个维度；行为改变问卷设有“学习行为的改变”一个维度。通过对福建省厦门市三所不同教学水平高中的不同年级的师生、家长进行问卷调查及访谈，获得第一手资料。运用 SPSS16.0 和 AMOS 7.0 系统软件对调查的问卷进行数据输入和分析，主要采用描述性统计和推论性统计分析方法。本研究对各个维度之间以及态度和行为改变之间进行相关与回归分析，深入探讨高中师生、家长对自主招生的态度及自主招生对高中生的哪些行为产生了多大影响。第三章是理论思考。通过素质教育理论、多元智力理论等理论视角分析二者关系。并通过分析高校自主招生政策制定的初衷和专家学者的观点得出高校自主招生与高中教育的应然和实然关系。

在此基础上，对现行的高校自主招生改革提出如下改革建议：（一）加大对自主招生的宣传力度，尤其是注重对自主招生不断促进高中教育改革的正面宣传；（二）重视高校、教师、家长三方交流，增加教师和家长对自主招生的认同

度；（三）科学引入学生综合素质评价，确保参与自主招生不“增负”、不影响高考复习；（四）兼顾弱势群体，注重教育公平。

**关键词：**高校自主招生；高中教育；关系

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## Abstract

The reform of independent admission in universities is an important part of the university entrance examination reformation. Independent admission policy has played an important role in years, it has broken the enrollment limitations which just use university entrance examination scores as the only indicator, has opened mode of diversified talent selection, has promoted the implementation of quality-oriented education in high schools, though it is still in the pilot and exploratory stage. In this thesis, the relationship between independent admission policy in universities and high school education was regarded as research object. The history of independent admission in universities and the relationship between independent admission policy in universities and high school education were assorted and analyzed systematically in the thesis. Based on the analysis, the paper tried best to clarify the relationship between independent admission policy in universities and high school education, theoretically filled inadequacies of the study of independent admission, put forward some reform proposals for independent admission policy in universities and proposals for high school education reform in this policy context.

The thesis includes introduction and other three chapters. Introduction of the thesis firstly talked about the origins of this topic, put forward relevant influence issues, analyzed the status quo, defined the related concepts and expounded main ideas and research methods. Chapter one is some historical research. The historical context of independent admission policy from Qing Dynasty to nowadays was reviewed and assorted, and tried best to phase divides, in what context of high school education the current independent admission policy in universities implemented was analyzed. Chapter two is an empirical study. The attitude questionnaire and behavior change questionnaire were self-made. The attitude questionnaire has four dimensions : "the behaviour tendency to participate in independent admission", "the cognition of promoting high school education reform", "the cognition of increasing the teachers and students' burden" and "the cognition of interfering with the National College Entrance Examination". The behavior change questionnaire has only one dimension. The dimension is "the changes in learning behaviour". Students, teachers and parents from three different high schools in Xiamen were investigated and visited. These schools

vary greatly on their education qualities. The questionnaire data were input and analyzed by using the SPSS16.0 and AMOS 7.0 system software, mainly using descriptive statistics and inferential statistical analysis. Through correlation and regression analysis between each dimension as well as between attitude and behavior change, their attitude to independent admission and how much it had influenced high school students' behavior change were discussed. Chapter three is the theoretical analysis. The relationship between independent admission policy in universities and high school education was analyzed, through the theory of quality-oriented education and the theory of multiple intelligences theory. The ideal and real relationship between independent admission policy in universities and high school education was obtained, through the original intention of the independent admission policy-making and the views of the experts and scholars.

On this foundation, the present thesis puts forward the following reform proposals: 1) to strengthen propaganda, especially strengthen propaganda of independent admission promoting high school education reform. 2) to pay attention to communication of universities, teachers and parents, increase teachers and parents' degree of recognition. 3) to introduce comprehensive quality evaluation, ensure that participating in independent admission does not increase burden or interfere with the National College Entrance Examination. 4) to take into account disadvantageous groups, focus on education fair.

**Key words:** independent admission in universities; high school education; relationship



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## 绪论

### 一、研究缘起、意义与概念界定

#### （一）研究缘起

1952年，中国大陆地区建立统一高考制度。不可否认，自1952年统一高考制度建立，特别是1977年恢复高考以来，高考制度在高校选拔优秀新生、促使青少年努力学习、鼓励公平竞争、维护社会稳定等方面起了重大的作用。<sup>①</sup>但其“大一统”的模式，特别是考试内容上“千校一卷”的统一，使层次、类型各异的高等学校无法根据自己的需要选拔合适培养的人才。<sup>②</sup>由于录取制度刚性，标准单一，高校基本上没有招生自主权，中学教学也因此陷入了“片追”与应试教育的泥潭不能自拔。<sup>③</sup>

高考改革迫在眉睫。高考改革的目的是“建立统考为主、能力测试、多元评价、分类招生的高校招生考试制度”。<sup>④</sup>为此，自主招生改革应运而生。教育部部长袁贵仁曾这样评价自主招生改革：“这项改革是全面选拔优秀学生、推进素质教育的一个体制的、制度的改革”；“改革必须向前发展，这符合教育规律，符合世界教育改革发展的趋势，符合我们整个推进素质教育的需求”。

2001年教育部批准江苏省尝试大学自主招生试点改革，到2013年，进行自主招生试点的高校达到了90所，基本囊括了我国所有高水平大学。高校自主招生的实施，打破了以高考成绩作为唯一指标的招生局限，开辟了多元化人才选拔方式，有利于大学选拔成绩优秀、发展全面的学生。2010年颁布实施的《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010-2020年）》也重申了自主招生改革的重要性，鼓励大学积极探索多元化招生制度，建立行之有效的考试招生制度体系。

另一方面，1999年，我国启动了基础教育新课程改革，新课程改革的实施也推动了自主招生的改革。“新课改”的核心在于通过变革人才培养模式，发展

<sup>①</sup> 刘海峰. 高考改革何去何从[J]. 教育研究, 2005, (3): 29.

<sup>②</sup> 郑若玲, 杨旭东. 高考改革: 历史与现实的思考[J]. 厦门大学学报(哲学社会科学版), 2003, (1): 111.

<sup>③</sup> 郑若玲. 自主招生改革何去何从[J]. 华中师范大学学报(人文社会科学版), 2010, (4): 135-142.

<sup>④</sup> 刘海峰. 高考改革推进的速度与条件[J]. 大学教育科学, 2010, (4): 18-20.

学生的创新精神和实践能力。<sup>①</sup>因此，考试评价上，需要引入多元评价理念，注重发展性评价，将学生的学习过程、品德、情感纳入评价范围，考察学生的综合素质和能力。从考试内容和综合评价要求看，高校自主招生与“新课改”两者都提倡综合素质，二者相辅相成。

不可否认的是，我们评价一个政策的好坏，不能单看“应然”状态，更要调查其“实然”状态。而一个政策实施效果的好坏，最具有评价话语权的当属与该政策联系最为紧密的实施对象。与自主招生政策联系最为紧密的应该是一线的高中教师、高中生及其家长。那么，自主招生实施至今，它对于高中教育产生了怎样的影响？它是否有如当初政策制定时预想的那样有利于高中教育由“应试”转向素质教育？其对“新课改”的实施是促进还是阻碍？是促进了高中更加注重素质教育还是干扰了高中的正常教学？与其联系最为紧密的高中师生及其家长对自主招生的态度和评价如何？自主招生究竟在哪些方面多大程度上影响着高中师生及其家长的行为？高中教育应进行怎样的改革以实现自主招生所蕴含的发展特长、素质教育的精神？这些，都是本论文想要尝试思考及解决的问题。

## （二）研究意义

目前关于高校自主招生与高中教育关系的研究较为零散，没有专著对这二者的关系进行系统研究，只有在少数期刊论文和相关著作中有所论述。且一线教师、学生、家长对自主招生的态度及其行为改变的研究整理成文的并不多。本研究以一线师生及其家长对自主招生的态度、高中生因自主招生而产生的学习行为的改变为研究对象，自编问卷、设计访问提纲，采用问卷调查法和访谈法等研究方法，深入教学一线获取第一手资料。力图通过理清高校自主招生与高中教育之间的关系，进一步从理论上填补自主招生研究中此项研究的不足，为当前和以后的高校自主招生改革以及高中教育的改革提供理论依据和参考。

在实践层面，当前自主招生尚处于试点和探索阶段，人们亟须了解其在中学的实施效果和反响。本研究自编问卷，采用李克特五点量表的形式，编制态度问卷和行为改变问卷。态度问卷设有“参与自主招生的行为倾向”、“促进高中教育改革的认知”、“增加师生负担的认知”、“影响高考复习的认识”四个维度；行为改变问卷设有“学习行为的改变”一个维度。通过各个维度之间以及态度和行为改变之间的相关与回归分析，深入探讨高中师生、家长对自主招生的态度及

<sup>①</sup> 张亚群. 高校自主招生改革：动因、问题与对策[J]. 北京大学教育评论, 2010, (2): 32.



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